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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/072,714	02/05/2002	Haim Ben-Ari	UTL 00123	1951

7590 06/07/2005

Kyocera Wireless Corp.
Attn: Patent Department
P.O. Box 928289
San Diego, CA 92192-8289

EXAMINER	
KIM, WESLEY LEO	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2683	

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/072,714	BEN-ARI, HAIM	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Wesley L. Kim	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 May 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 December 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1-22 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

1. Claims 1 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Johnson (U.S. Patent 6366856 B1).

Regarding **Claims 1 and 12**, Johnson teaches a magnetic detection circuit to determine orientation in a magnetic field (Col.6;6-9 and Fig.3;46, a compass determines orientation in a magnetic field), the magnetic detection circuit having an output to supply a magnetic bearing signal responsive to the determined orientation (Col.6;9-11, Col.6;34-35, and Fig.3;46);

a direction circuit (Fig.3;38, controller) having an input to accept the magnetic bearing signal (Col.6;35-37, the controller is operable to read the compass heading) and an output to communicate a reference axis signal (Col.6;66-Col.7;4 and Col.6;44-48, the controller outputs a offset value with

respect to geographic north (i.e. reference axis signal and orients the map accordingly)); and,

a user interface screen (Fig.3;50) having an input to receive the reference axis signal and an output display responsive to the magnetic bearing of the wireless communication device (Col.6;66-Col.7;4).

Regarding **Claims 2 and 13**, Johnson teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 1 and 12, and Johnson further teaches the direction circuit has an input to accept data defining a relationship between the magnetic bearing and a reference axis, wherein the direction circuit determines the direction of the reference axis based on the defined relationship, (Col.6;66-Col.7;4 and Col.6;44-48, it is inherent the direction circuit receives the magnetic bearing and information indicating orientation is based on the conventional identification of north from map i/o(Fig.3;40), in order to determine the offset value (i.e. defining a relationship between the magnetic bearing and reference axis), which is used to display the reoriented map) and wherein the reference axis signal includes the direction of the reference axis (Fig.2A;12); and, wherein the user interface screen displays the reference axis direction (Fig.2A;12).

Regarding **Claims 11 and 22**, Johnson teaches all the limitations of claim 1, and Johnson further teaches determining the magnetic bearing of the wireless communications device includes correcting the magnetic bearing with respect to true North (Col.7;27-29, the magnetic bearing is employed with respect to geographic north, which is true north).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 4 and 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson (U.S. Patent 6366856 B1) in view of Meyers (U.S. Patent 6882853 B2).

Regarding **Claim 4 and 15**, Johnson teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 2 and 13, however Johnson **is silent on** the user interface screen having a surface with a screen axis defined with respect to the surface; and, wherein the direction circuit defines the reference axis to be fixedly aligned with the screen axis and the reference axis signal is responsive to the rotation of the screen axis; and, wherein the user interface screen displays the direction of the screen axis.

Meyers teaches a user interface screen having a surface with a screen axis defined with respect to the surface (Fig.2;21);

The examiner notes that it is inherent that the reference axis is fixedly aligned with the screen axis and the reference axis signal is responsive to the rotation of the screen axis, the reason being, Johnson teaches the reference axis is responsive to the rotation of the mobile phone (Col.4;45-48 and Fig.2A,B,C,D, i.e. the direction the screen axis) so it is inherent the reference axis is fixedly

aligned and is responsive to the rotation of the mobile phone (i.e. direction of the screen axis).

Williams teaches the user interface screen displays the direction of the screen axis (Par.43;12-14, the compass heading of the mobile communication device (i.e. the direction the screen axis is pointing) is displayed in text).

It would have been obvious to modify Johnson such that, the user interface screen has a surface with a screen axis defined with respect to the surface; and, wherein the direction circuit defines the reference axis to be fixedly aligned with the screen axis and the reference axis signal is responsive to the rotation of the screen axis; and, wherein the user interface screen displays the direction of the screen axis, to provide a method of displaying a map to the user which is rotated such that the map indicates what is directly in front of the user, and further, indicates the orientation of the map in relation with the reference axis.

4. Claims 3,5,6,14,16,17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson (U.S. Patent 6366856 B1) in view of Williams (U.S. Pub 2003/0054830 A1).

Regarding **Claims 3 and 14**, Johnson teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 2 and 13, respectively, and Johnson further teaches the user interface screen includes an icon representing North (Col.6;44-48 and Fig.2;12) however

Johnson **is silent on** the direction circuit defining the reference axis to be magnetic North.

Williams teaches calculating a magnetic bearing with respect to magnetic north (Par.38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Johnson, such that the direction circuit defines the reference axis to be magnetic and the icon to represent magnetic north, to provide a point of reference when determining how to reorient the map.

Regarding **Claim 5 and 16**, Johnson teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 2 and 13, respectively, and wherein the direction circuit has an input to receive global positioning system (GPS) location information (Fig.3;44), however Johnson **is silent on** and an input for selecting a landmark having a predetermined location wherein the direction circuit uses the GPS information to locate the wireless device and generates a reference axis signal defining a vector between the wireless communications device location and the landmark location.

Williams teaches of input devices (Par.28;7-12) for selecting a landmark having a predetermined location (Par.33, favorite places (i.e. landmark) are predetermined for the user to select). Williams also teaches of defining a vector between the wireless communication device location and the landmark location (Par.43).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Johnson such that a user inputs a landmark having a

predetermined location wherein the direction circuit uses the GPS information to locate the wireless device and generates a reference axis signal defining a vector between the wireless communications device location and the landmark location, to provide a method which will allow a user to be shown the direction of travel in order to reach a destination.

Regarding **Claims 6 and 17**, Johnson teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 2 and 13, respectively, and Johnson further teaches the direction circuit having an input to receive GPS location information (Fig.3;46) and an input to receive map information oriented in a directional coordinate system (Fig.3;40) and wherein the direction circuit uses the GPS and map information to generate a map showing the location of the wireless communications device (Fig.3;38 and Fig.3;50), and wherein the direction circuit supplies a map signal for displaying the map with the reference axis signal (Fig.2A; points to north); and, wherein the user interface screen accepts the map signal and displays the map in response to the map signal (Col.6;49-55), however Johnson is silent on the map displaying the location of the mobile terminal.

Williams teaches the map displaying the location of the mobile terminal (Fig.8;802).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Johnson, such that the map displays the location of the mobile terminal on the map, to provide a method for the user to view where they are on the map with respect to the destination.

5. Claims 7-10 and 18-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Johnson (U.S. Patent 6366856 B1) and Williams (U.S. Pub 2003/0054830 A1) in further view of Meyers (U.S. Patent 6882853 B2).

Regarding **Claims 7, 9, 18, and 20**, Johnson and Williams teaches all the limitations as recited in claims 6 and 17, respectively, however the combination **is silent on** wherein the user interface screen has a surface with a screen axis defined with respect to the surface; wherein the direction circuit defines the reference axis to be fixedly aligned with the screen axis and rotates the map directional coordinate system in response to the reference axis; and, wherein the user interface screen rotates the map display in response to rotations of the screen axis.

Meyers teaches a user interface screen having a surface with a screen axis defined with respect to the surface (Fig.2;21);

The examiner notes that it is inherent that the reference axis is fixedly aligned with the screen axis (Fig.2A, the reference axis(12) is fixedly aligned with direction the mobile phone is pointing(i.e. the screen axis)) and the map rotates in response to rotations of the screen axis, the reason being, Johnson teaches the reference axis is responsive to the rotation of the mobile phone (i.e. rotation of the screen axis) and rotates the map (Col.4;45-48 and Fig.2A,B,C,D).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Johnson and Williams, such that the user interface screen

has a surface with a screen axis defined with respect to the surface; wherein the direction circuit defines the reference axis to be fixedly aligned with the screen axis and rotates the map directional coordinate system in response to the reference axis; and, wherein the user interface screen rotates the map display in response to rotations of the screen axis, to provide a method of keeping track of the direction the mobile communication device is pointing via the screen axis with respect to the reference axis when viewing the map.

Regarding **Claims 8 and 19**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations of claim 7 and 18, respectively, and Johnson further teaches displaying the reference axis includes displaying the magnetic bearing of the reference axis (Fig.2;12).

With further regards to claim 19, Williams teaches the user interface screen displays the direction of the screen axis (Par.43;12-14, the compass heading of the mobile communication device (i.e. the direction the screen axis is pointing) is displayed in text)).

Regarding **Claim 10 and 21**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 9 and 20, respectively, and Williams further teaches displaying the magnetic bearing of the display screen axis includes displaying a magnetic bearing icon on the map (Fig.5;502 and Par.44;1-5).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wesley L. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-7867. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on 571-272-7872. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

WLK

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600